

Carried a Tube of Tooth Paste 3 Years

Many a person has stopped brushing the teeth because of tooth pastes that harden. It is especially true of children. The experiments of Prof. James B. Stebbins, Jr., of New York, long ago proved that Albidon Dental Cream will not harden or dry out in any weather. Three years ago Mr. Otto Kdipfer of 309 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J., took two dozen tubes of Albidon to South America. On his return war had broken out and he enlisted in our army and went to France. He was recently discharged and in unpacking found a partly used tube of Albidon three years old, still in perfect condition. Albidon is calcium carbonate, apothecary and mixed with the well-known antiseptic oils of cloves, cinnamon and eucalyptus. It is perfectly made and effective and so safe that children can use it. It sells under a guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

Rockville.—Mrs. Charles S. Bottomley and daughter, Miss Margaret Bottomley, of Rockville, were in Washington, D. C., several days ago to see Captain A. E. Thresh, M. C., decorated by the Prince of Wales. Captain Thresh, who is a nephew of Charles S. Bottomley, is a member of the British army and saw four years of active service at the front.

If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says: "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years, and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large a sale." According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact, so many people claim, that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention the Norwich Bulletin. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

CULLING INCREASES

THE EGG YIELD
The Bartholomew county (Ind.) agricultural agent reports that a total of 1,222 hens were handled in a recent culling campaign, and of this number 645, 1,222 laid 2,265 eggs carried as poor layers. The entire number of eggs, 1,222 laid 2,265 eggs the week before culling, while the week after they had been culled the 887 fowls left on the farm laid 2,292 eggs. This explains why it was expedient management to rid the flocks of the 345 lazy layers which laid only 54 eggs the week after they had been culled. From their former mates, despite the fact that they received the same amount of feed as the profitable producers. The percentage of egg production the week before culling was 27.4, while the week after it was 34.3.

PRUNING THE TREES

Prune the trees annually, but not heavily. Do not cut out large limbs. Frosted limbs are slow to heal. Never leave stubs in cutting off limbs. Wounds heal most rapidly in spring. Keep trees free from suckers. Torn wounds are generally fatal. Summer pruning induces fruitfulness. Heavy pruning is always followed by a heavy growth of suckers. Winter pruning, when the tree is dormant, increases the vigor of the tree.

THE NEUTRAL SOIL

A soil in which the acids and alkalis are balanced is called a neutral soil. It is important to know which plants prefer the acid, which the alkaline, and which the neutral soil, and meet the demands of the plants. Most weeds on the farm, as sorrel, paint brush, ferns, golden rod, and cabbage club root, and some flowers, as rhododendron, prefer the acid soil; clovers and other legumes prefer the alkaline soil; and corn, potatoes and most grain the neutral soil.

MANURE FOR CROPS

Stable manures are generally more economically used when applied to farm crops than when applied to orchards; yet they can be used with good results, particularly in rejuvenating old orchards on exhausted soil. It is claimed that fresh sawdust contains an acid which, when used heavily, may injure soils which are deficient in lime. To prevent fire-fanging and loss through fermentation, horse manure, when in piles, should be kept very compact and moist. Horse manure is more bulky and weighs less per cubic foot than cow manure.

FURNISH CHICKENS WITH GOOD SURROUNDINGS

Nothing is better for growing chicks than a liberal supply of sour milk. If it can be obtained, it always should be kept before them in an open dishpan where they can eat and

drink freely. Where sour milk is fed the amount of beef scrap in the dry mash may be reduced one-half. Plenty of fresh, clean water is absolutely necessary for all growing chicks. In hot weather it should be given twice daily and put into fountains or dishes and placed in the shade so as to keep as cool as possible. Clean the water dish thoroughly each day before filling. An abundance of free range with plenty of shade is necessary if chicks are to grow rapidly and develop into vigorous fowls. Growing chicks that have free range obtain quantities of green feed, bugs, worms and other things, therefore requiring less grain, and they are also less liable to sickness or disease. Give your chicks free range whenever possible.

VASELINE SOFTENS SORES

Treatment for sick birds consists of applying a liberal quantity of carbolic acid, which causes the patches or crusts to drop off, whereupon the sores underneath should be painted with tincture of iodine or a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Five pounds of fine powdered sulphur mixed with each 100 pounds of dry mash is also efficient in effecting a cure. When the disease develops in any flock, immediately spray the houses and coops thoroughly with some wood preservative or coal-tar disinfectant and feed the drinking fountains and feeding dishes with boiling water, repeating these controls measures every third day thereafter until the sickness is eliminated. Scaly legs, caused by a mite which burrows beneath the scales and forms a yellowish, powdery substance, which inflames the scales, is another contagious disease. It spreads slowly. To prevent its entrance to the flock the roosting and dropping boards and all cracks and crevices should be sprayed thoroughly at regular intervals to keep them free from mites. Examine the birds' shanks occasionally, and if any signs of scaly legs appear, wash the birds' legs with soap and warm water to remove the loose scales, and then rub thoroughly with a half-and-half mixture of kerosene and linseed oil, or fill a can with a mixture, and after the birds have gone too roost at night dip each bird's legs into the solution for about a minute. Repeat the treatment every three or four days until the scales are removed. If of course, used in the same manner, it is also very effective.

REMEMBER THAT IT IS MUCH EASIER TO KEEP BIRDS HEALTHY AND WELL THAN TO CURE THEM AFTER THEY ARE SICK. GUARD AGAINST DISEASE BY KEEPING THEM CLEAN AND CHICKS PROPER CARE AT ALL TIMES. KEEP IN MIND THE FOLLOWING: LICE, MILLS, FLIT, POOR FEED, DIRTY WATER, AMP HOUSES, DRAFTS AND LACK OF CARE AND ATTENTION BREEDERS SHOULD HAVE FRESH AIR, CLEAN HOUSES AND RUNS, GOOD FEED, FRESH WATER AND GOOD CARE AND ATTENTION MEAN HEALTH, VIGOR AND PROFIT.

BLOOD WILL TELL

Too many persons, farmers included, have gained the idea that purchased livestock is merely a fad of the moment. It is not. It is a permanent show ring but not of great practical value on the farm. How improved bloodlines are necessary for economical development of livestock production is shown in the following comparisons by the United States Department of Agriculture of good breeding with those of a medium stock. In the case of a good steer the loin cuts which are high priced, constitute 16.2-4 per cent. by weight, as compared with 15.1-2 per cent. in a medium steer. The fat and bone composition of a 2-4 per cent. in the better class of steers and only 7.3-4 per cent. in the medium animal. The round, which is a medium priced cut, constitutes 21 per cent. of the good steer and 19.2 per cent. in a medium steer, while the chuck, a low-priced cut, composes 24 per cent. of the good steer, and 27.2-4 per cent. of the medium steer. The miscellaneous cuts in the good steer aggregate 13 per cent. and only 11 per cent. in the medium steer. These figures indicate that the good steer carries a greater percentage of the high-priced cuts and a lower percentage of the medium priced and cheap cuts than does the medium steer, although the animals may be fed similar rations. This divergence in meat making-up at market time must be attributed to breeding. What is true of the beef animal is also true of dairy cattle in that economical production of milk and butterfat depend largely upon selection and breeding. No farmer can afford to grub livestock in these days of high grain and forage costs. It is a tax on the consumer as well as the farmer.

COMMERCIAL DUCK RAISING INCREASING

According to the census of 1910 there were 2,906,525 ducks in the United States, valued at \$1,567,164, showing a decrease in number of nearly 40 per cent., as compared with 1900. It should be stated, however, that the animal census of 1900 was taken June 1, and that of 1910 April 15, which fact would considerably reduce the

above percentage, although only fowls three months old or over were reported in both cases. Ducks were reported on only 7.9 per cent. of the farms in the country and are most numerous in the following states, arranged according to their production: Iowa, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee, Indiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Ohio. The number taken from about 32,000 head in Iowa to 108,000 in Ohio, New York is the only one of these states which shows an increase in the number of ducks, while all the others show a marked decrease. Long Island, N. Y., contains a number of large commercial duck farms which apparently are quite successful. It would appear, therefore, that commercial duck farms are increasing somewhat, while the production of ducks on general farms as a side issue is decreasing, especially in the Middle West.

Standard breeds of ducks which have been admitted to the American standard of perfection. These may be divided into three classes: (1) the most common, including the Pekin, Aylesbury, Muscovy, Rouen, Cayuga, Buff, and Swedish; (2) the egg class, which includes the Indian Runner; and (3) the ornamental class, composed of the Mallard, the Crested White, the Black and the Blue. The common or so-called "puddle" duck is kept on many farms in the Middle West and south and is generally of small size, a poor layer, and an undesirable type of market duck. Excepting the Muscovy, all of our economic breeds of ducks are said to have originated from the Mallard, or common wild duck.

HEN HEALTH HINT

Remember that it is much easier to keep birds healthy and well than to cure them after they are sick. Guard against disease by keeping them clean and chicks proper care at all times. Keep in mind the following: LICE, MILLS, FLIT, POOR FEED, DIRTY WATER, AMP HOUSES, DRAFTS AND LACK OF CARE AND ATTENTION BREEDERS SHOULD HAVE FRESH AIR, CLEAN HOUSES AND RUNS, GOOD FEED, FRESH WATER AND GOOD CARE AND ATTENTION MEAN HEALTH, VIGOR AND PROFIT.

FORAGE NECESSARY FOR ECONOMIC PORK PRODUCTION

By E. G. HOLDEN.

The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station has recently conducted a series of experiments in the feeding of young pigs and the results demonstrate that the greatest economy in the production of pork follows the use of pasture or other forage in connection with a grain ration. The following five important facts were shown by the experiments: 1. From 375 to 425 pounds of feed, fed with pasture, can produce 100 pounds of pork. The same amount of feed fed without pasture can produce the same amount of pork, provided from one-third to one-half more protein supplement is used. 2. A full grain ration on pasture will require the smallest amount of feed to produce a hog of marketable weight. It is pointed out, however, that this may not always be the most economical method. 3. When a medium grain ration on pasture is fed, the least amount of protein supplement is necessary to produce a 225-pound hog. A medium grain ration on pasture will also produce a pig of the desired weight (from 100 to 150 pounds) for handling the new crop. 4. Economical pork production does not so much depend upon the kind of forage used as it does upon furnishing forage throughout the whole growing season. 5. The most rapid gains in all of the experiments were obtained by feeding corn, tankage and either milddings or ground oats in the self-feeding, but-corn and tankage produced economical results.

American public needs to be informed that milk is an essential food and that, even at present prices, it is relatively cheap. Only by increased home demand can the dairy industry maintain its present rate of production. It is a problem not only for the dairyman but for the public which needs milk and milk products.

What Nuxated Iron Is Made From

Sworn Statement of Composition of Its Formula

It increases the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous, run-down folks in two weeks' time in many instances.

The Board of Directors have authorized the broadest publication of the sworn statement of the composition of Nuxated Iron, one of the most widely used tonic, strength and blood builders in the world, so that the public may examine it for themselves and judge as to its merits. It is conservatively estimated that this remarkable formula is now being used by over 3,000,000 people annually in America alone. Among those who have used and strongly endorse it are many physicians formerly connected with well-known hospitals, former United States Senators, members of Congress, and former Health Officials. Newspapers everywhere are invited to copy this statement for the benefit of their readers. It is suggested that physicians make a record of it and keep it in their offices so that they may intelligently answer questions of patients concerning it. Every body is advised to cut it out and keep it. A copy of the actual sworn statement will be sent to anyone who desires such. It is as follows: Iron Pentonate (Special specific Standard) Quantity given below. Sodium Glycophosphates U.S.P. (Mononate). Calcium Glycophosphates U.S.P. (Mononate). P. E. Nux Vomica U.S.P. Cascarin Bitter Magnesium Carbonate P. E. Nux Vomica U.S.P. Oil Cassia Cinnamon U.S.P. Calcium Carbonate Precip. U.S.P. Each dose of two tablets of Nuxated Iron contains one and one-half grains of organic iron in the form of iron pentonate of a special specific standard which in our opinion possesses superior qualities to any other known form of iron. By using other makes of Iron Pentonate we could have put the same quantity of actual iron in the tablets at less than one-fourth the cost. But, and by using metallic iron we could have accomplished the same thing at less than one-twelfth the cost; but by so doing we must have most certainly impaired their therapeutic efficacy. Glycophosphates used in Nuxated Iron is one of the most expensive tonic ingredients known. It is especially recommended by the Board of Directors.

Sold in this city by Chas. Osgood Co. and Lee & Osgood.

CLARK'S CORNERS

Guests at Allen Jewett's Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. John G. Lewis, son Gardner, also Mr. and Mrs. Irving Hopkins of Ellington and Robert B. Clapp of Worcester and Viola J. Clapp of Pomfret. Dr. William B. Oliver of Putnam spent the week end at his home here. People named Schellip from Putnam Bridge have purchased the Martin's Tavern, on the corner of the road between the town of Putnam and the town of Eastford. Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Wilkins of Mansfield Depot visited at Ames Stone's this week. George Moran of Palmer, Mass., was in town this week. Mrs. George Moran left Monday for Madison, Conn., where she will teach. The local agent, Mr. Balcom, is having a vacation, so Ellsworth Covell is taking his place. Miss Pansy Neff has returned from a week's stay in Eastford.

COLUMBIA

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WRIGLEYS

5^c a package
before the war
5^c a package
during the war
and
5^c a package
NOW

THE FLAVOR LASTS
SO DOES THE PRICE!



CLEANLINESS AN ENEMY OF POULTRY DISEASES

Cleanliness is of the greatest importance in keeping lice and mites, fleas, and other insects under control, and should have the closest attention. The poultry houses, roosts, dropping boards, brood coops and all other places that the fowls or chickens come in contact with should be kept clean. An abundance of light and fresh air should also be provided. While these things cannot be depended on to keep away the pests, they will make it easier to determine when the pests are present and help to keep fowls healthy and vigorous, making them better able to withstand and to fight off the attacks of lice, mites, and ticks. Sick or diseased fowls are always the first victims of these parasites, which makes it important that the fowls be kept healthy.

TYPHOID AND THE FARM

"Typhoid fever is peculiarly a rural disease." This statement comes from the United States Department of Agriculture and is, therefore, authoritative. Nearly anyone who will stop and think will recognize the truth of the statement but it is equally true that such has not always been the case. It is true even now of many European countries where water supply and sewage disposal have been neglected. Typhoid was once a scourge of the cities. It thrives best in dense populations if given a chance. The statement brings home the fact that sanitation has not been carried to the farms as effectively as to the city. Perhaps this is hardly possible but certainly rural sanitation is not entirely hopeless. Soil pollution, doubtless, is the principal reason for high typhoid infection in the country. Wells have been established with a view to convenience rather than sanitation. Three out of four according to the government authorities, are located within seventy-five feet of the house and in the direction of the barnyard. In many cases drainage is toward the well rather than away from it. The United States Department of Agriculture at Washington has published a bulletin on Sewage Disposal on the Farm. It should be of value to any farmer who has occasion to suspect the source of his water supply. Few wells are tested regularly for purity, although this state, along with many others, is amply supplied with facilities for making such tests.

THE COW AND WAR

During the world war, American exports of milk products increased considerably more than three fold. In 1914, 70,000,000 pounds of milk left the United States. In 1910, the total was 2,550,000,000. It was not raw milk, of course, but for the sake of comparison the United States Department of Agriculture has reduced the figures to pounds of milk. Butter and cheese constituted the two items making up the total in 1914. In 1910, there was a big added item of condensed milk—something more than half the total. These figures hold an interest for New England dairymen, especially so in light of the fact that Europe hopes to get back on a pre-war basis as far as dairymen is concerned within the next two years. At present, milk consumption per capita in the United States is far below the normal of public health standards. The loss of European trade would not be felt by American dairymen, if the home demand were anything like what it should be. The

ARMY BACON

12 lb. tin \$3.50

WEDNESDAY SPECIALS

Sirloin, Round, Porterhouse STEAKS, lb. 22c

RIB ROAST BEEF lb. 22c

LEAN BEEF For Pot Roast, lb. 12 1/2c

FRESH CUT HAMBURGER, lb. 20c

BEST CHUCK ROAST lb. 18c

BEEF LIVER lb. 12 1/2c

ARMOUR'S Sugar Cured Smoked SHOULDERS lb. 22c

Little Pig SHOULDERS Cured in Salt Brine lb. 25c

SUGAR CURED HAM Sliced, lb. 30c

Little Pig PORK SAUSAGE lb. 26c

SWIFT'S Golden West FOWL lb. 40c

Swift's Genuine LAMB SHORT CUT LEGS lb. 28c

LOINS LAMB to Roast, lb. 22c

FOREQUARTERS lb. 19c

LOIN and SHOULDER CHOPS, lb. 25c, 40c

LAMB for Stewing lb. 16c

HOT DAILY PARKER-HOUSE ROLLS, dozen 12c

Chocolate Marshmallow ROLLS, each 15c

RYE BREAD loaf 12c

FRESH PIES each 30c

CINNAMON BUNS dozen 15c

MOHICAN CREAMERY BUTTER

2 lbs. \$1.25

The Finest Butter in the World

LUNCHEON CHEESE 3 lb. crock. \$1.25

Best Substitute for Lard VEGETABLE COMPOUND, lb. 28c

RASPBERRY-STRAWBERRY JAM, lb. 25c

MOHICAN SELECTED EGGS, dozen. 59c

Every Egg Guaranteed

Corned BEEF

Fancy Brisket Navel Cuts Chuck Pieces lb. 10c

SQUIRE'S Little Pig Fresh SHOULDERS All Surplus Fat and Skin Removed lb. 32c

VEAL VEAL SHORT CUT LEGS lb. 25c

LOINS to Roast lb. 26c

RUMP PIECES lb. 22c

SHOULDER CUTS lb. 16c

CUTLETS, lb. 40c

CHOPS, lb. 50c

VEAL for Stewing lb. 14c

FISH SPECIALS FRESH HADDOCK lb. 10c

BOSTON BLUEFISH lb. 12 1/2c

FRESH FLOUNDERS 2 lbs. 25c

FRESH SOLID OYSTERS pint 25c

FRESH SCALLOPS pint 40c

GRAPE FRUIT

3 for 25c

SUNKIST LEMONS

doz. 29c

FANCY JONATHAN APPLES, dozen

35c

SWEET POTATOES

3 lbs. 14c

CELERY HEARTS

bunch 17c

HEAD LETTUCE

head 10c

GREEN APPLES

3 for 10c

NATIVE SPINACH

3 lbs. to peck 39c

SWEET CALIFORNIA ORANGES, dozen

31c

TOMATO SOUP, can 10c

3 cans 25c

PURE COCOA

lb. 34c

PURE TOMATO CATSUP, 2 bottles

25c

ORANGE MARMALADE

large jar 30c

MOHICAN MINCE MEAT

3 packages 29c

Swift's Yearling LAMB

LEGS, lb. 20c

LOINS, lb. 12 1/2c

FOREQUARTERS lb. 14c

CHOPS, lb. 20c

LAMB for Stewing, lb. 13c